

Q. No. 1.

Evaluate the impact of the services rendered by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan towards the regeneration of the Muslims.

QUESTION # 01

ANSWER

SERVICES RENDERED BY SIR SYED AHMED KHAN AND THEIR IMPACTS

1) INTRODUCTION

|| Sir Syed Ahmed Khan stood
|| as a beacon of hope for
|| a community in darkness ||
~ Dr. Ishtiaque

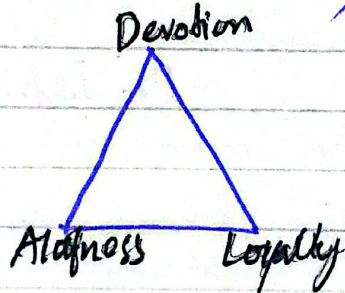
Sir Syed Ahmed was
greatest scholar of the second
millennium who changed the
fate of Muslims by his
tremendous struggle. He rendered
multiple services in political,
educational and religious domains.
He turned Muslim's lethargic
attitude into progressive one.
Sir Syed's services brought
about multiple changes in
the struggle of the Muslims

of India. Among others, Muslim nationalism, protection of Muslim rights, emergence of great leader and preservation of Muslim culture were the main achievements of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

II) SERVICES RENDERED BY SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

A) POLITICAL

According to Kh. Aziz, Sir Syed's political struggle was based on the "Trinity of Ideas".



i- Devotion to knowledge and learning;

Looking at the condition of the Muslims of India, Sir Syed firstly asked them to get knowledge and then compete with the Hindus. His attentiveness was because Hindus were ahead of knowledge and learning.

as compared to muslims.

ii- Aloofness from politics

Sir Syed instructed muslims to remain away from politics as Hindus were getting close to the British for their interest. He argued that politics without proper education was a suicide.

iii- Loyalty towards Britishers.

Sir Syed established a pamphlet named, "Loyal Muhammedans of India", in which he proved the loyalty of muslim towards the homeland. He also wrote a Risalah called, "Causes of Indian revolt", in which he supported muslim against Hindus by proving Britishers that the responsibility of the rioting does not lie with the muslims. It was the exploitation of muslim community done by the Hindus which led to the communal riots.

B) ~~EDUCATIONAL~~ EDUCATIONAL

i- Establishment of Institutions for Intellectual Awakening of Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan worked efficiently for the education of Muslims. He established Madrasah at Ghazipur, a scientific society, he also found Muhammadan Association. He found Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College (MAO, 1875) which became university called Ali Grah University from which many Muslim intellectuals got education and served in the freedom struggle of Pakistan.

C) RELIGIOUS

i- Defending Islam as real Din

When Dr. William Muir put derogatory remarks on the miracle of Miraj of Prophet (P.B.U.H), Sir Syed argued that Christianity without miracle is dead. He wrote

Chetbat-e-Ahmadiya to dismantle the arguments of disbelievers.

D) IMPACTS ON REGENERATION OF THE MUSLIMS OF INDIA

a. Preservation of Muslim Culture

In 1867, Hindi-Urdu controversy erupted which widened the mind of Sir Syed towards Muslims and started campaign against the Hindus demanding a separate homeland for Muslims where they can live their life comfortably.

b. Slogan of Muslim Nationalism Spread

After analyzing the situation of Muslims of India, he coined term, "Nation" for them. From that point Muslim nationalism started its journey which brought great change in the politics of

India.

C. Two nation theory surfaced officially

Sir Syed understood that Hindus and muslim, by no means, can live with one another because of socio-political-religious affairs of life. He said that muslims were "QDamm".

D. Intellectual Awakening of Muslim

After the war of independence (1857), muslim remain aloof from everything that could benefit them in freedom struggle. Sir Syed brought them on the platform where they can compete. His popular motto was educate, educate, and educate. Education was a key step in the revolutionary life of the muslims of India.

E. Society turned from Utilitarian to Egalitarian.

Before 1867, Sir Syed was of the view that all see

equal in rights and demands. He treated everyone as equal and wanted single nation. However, Hindu's exploitation of muslim draw the opposite picture in the mind of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He remained obsessed with muslim awakening as they were falling short against Hindus.

F. Production of the Powerful Atom Meter of Ali Garh.

Ali Garh University produced the intellectuals who continued the legacy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Among other, Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk, Chaudhary Muhammad Ali and Sir Agha Khan were the prominent scholars.

II) CONCLUSION

To sum up, Sir Syed remained illumination for the muslims of India. He sided muslims where they were reeling under darkness. His political, educational and religious services brought ample inputs which led to official freedom movement of Pakistan.

Define the concept of 'national interest' and explain how competing definitions (security-centric, economic, and normative) shape the articulation of Pakistan's national interest since 1947."

QUESTION #09

ANSWER

ARTICULATION OF PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL INTEREST SINCE 1947

I) INTRODUCTION

Pakistan's national interest has been prisoner of its fractured history. Since independence, Pakistan has been successful in achieving its national interest amid critical geopolitical dimensions. In formative years, national interest remained economic-centric, later on security-centric, and in the contemporary era, it is reasserting itself but with the choice of its people. So, national interest, sometimes remained in upheaval, and sometimes in progress.

II NATIONAL INTEREST: A

DEFINITION

Raison d'etat, a term used for explaining the national interest. It says the "Reason of state". So, national interest is a philosophy defining the purpose of the existence of a state. Simply it means why an state exists. In 1947, the national interest of muslims of India's was to form a state where they can perform religious rites comfortably.

III) ARTICULATION OF THE NATIONAL INTEREST OF PAKISTAN SINCE 1947

A) Early phase of Independence.

The emergence of Pakistan came with administrative, governance, economic and security bottlenecks. Pakistan was compelled to sign the SEATO and CENTO

for security and economic upgradation.

B) The Era of Authoritarianism

Due to political deadlocks, authoritarian leaders fulfilled the vacuum. Most of the regime resulted in enhanced military capabilities and economic boom. National interest was largely focused on bringing industry, reform in administration and civil services.

C) Shift in National Interest in Bhutto's regime.

In Bhutto's ^{era}, eastern alignment and foundation of Islamic blocs formed. Bhutto tried to soften relationship with the USSR and China, along with Islamic empires. The national interest remained confined neighbour's friendship and friendship with Islamic countries.

D) Revamping National Interest due to power balancing in 1980s.

As India conducted its nuclear tests, it sent

a previous message to Pakistan to stabilize the deterrence in South Asia. Pakistan national interest diverted toward balancing act against India. Pakistan also conducted nuclear tests in the wake of India hegemonic agenda.

E) National Interest in War on Terror.

There was no other chance for Pakistan to accept the "War on Terror" against Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups in Afghanistan. At that time aligning with the east was not as much beneficial as to comply with the US. It was the demand of national interest to fight a war against terrorism which could have affected Pakistan as well.

Pakistan was aided amply for fighting the war and the socio-economic condition of that time permitted as well.

F- Pakistan's National Interest in Contemporary Times.

Pakistan seeks to diverse foreign policy which helps achieve its national interest. Due to proximity, Pakistan possesses a good friendship with China regarding security and economic spheres. While on the other hand, Pakistan has created a thaw in its relations with the US of a transactional nature. Pakistan aims to continue to ties with the US in trade & commerce. Now, its national interest covers every aspect of human life that could be affected from within and borders.

(iv) CONCLUSION

From above discussion, it is inferred that Pakistan's national interest has been dependant on foreign players and leaders who run it. Pakistan's foreign policy is based on national interest at every time. Pakistan seeks to defend its sovereignty, territoriality, national interest and self-determination.